

DEMOCRATS FIND A MOSES

LITTLETON POINTS THE WAY AT SOUTHERN SOCIETY DINNER.

The Party's Down and Out, He Says, and Suggests a Bureau of Political Research as a Start Toward Regeneration—A Talk by Woodrow Wilson.

Martin W. Littleton, the guest of honor with President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton at the Southern Society's annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, hit into the Democratic party all spraddled out. Mr. Littleton's remarks boiled down implied that his party had done nothing in past Presidential campaigns save grab at issues which it hoped would catch the popular fancy. Therefore, he said, the party had no confidence in its present position, no matter what faction, radical or conservative, was on top.

He had a plan to reorganize the Democracy, which he offered to some 600 more or less distinguished Southerners from south and north of the celebrated surveyors' line, and he asked the Southern Society to take the lead in the revamping. From the volume of cheers and the enthusiastic outcry it may be assumed that Mr. Littleton's speech scored. Several members of the society said after the dinner that Mr. Littleton's suggestions would be taken up by the body and acted on.

The President of Princeton talked about the change which has come over after dinner speaking as an art, offered an opinion, half in earnest, half jocularly, as to suffrage for women and then enunciated a few principles of government for a degenerate age: principles which had to do with the tariff, discretionary government and the liberty of the individual.

Among those that heard Mr. Littleton and Mr. Wilson were Paul Morton, August Belmont, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles H. Allen, Col. John C. Calhoun, Comptroller Metz, Col. George Harvey, John Hays Hammond, John Temple Graves, Morgan J. O'Brien, John Quinn, William F. Sheehan, Marion J. Vanders, Samuel Untermyer, H. H. Cushman, Col. Dudley Evans, Daniel F. Cohealan, Major Edward Owen, Patrick F. McGowan, John S. Crosby, Augustus Van Wyck, William Temple Emmett, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, Charles Emerson Cook, Robert Oliphant, J. D. Peterson, George Clinton Bachevalier and John Shelby.

The president of the society, Dr. John A. Wyeth, turned a compliment to the women in the boxes, which was redolent of the magnolia he described, referred to himself uncomplimentarily as an after dinner speaker and abdicated the rostrum in favor of the president at Princeton.

Mr. Wilson had noticed, he said, that the character of after dinner speaking had changed materially. Once frivolous, it has grown to be serious. Of the past campaign he said it had changed nothing, settled nothing, except what was to be expected. Personally he could not see the difference between the platforms of the two parties when they hadn't their labels on. One was a bundle of "my opinions" (laughter) the other a bundle of "his opinions." (Much more laughter.)

Something prompted him to speak of suffrage for women. He was against it, he said, for reasons which may be found in a target for the suffragettes. "My objection is that women are so much more logical than men," he said. "Of course, women are never logical. Politics have to be adjusted to circumstances. Also the reasoning of women is entirely conclusive and altogether false." (Male applause and male and female laughter.)

Mr. Littleton said in the Democratic party without waste of breath. As to the future of the party he said:

Too much time has been spent in an effort to hit upon something at the psychological moment and run in by a sort of political bluff. For too long have we tried to excite the public mind into supporting us without convincing it that we deserve its support. A few years ago the cry of graft in public affairs was raised, and justly so, and we as a party adopted that as a name and issue, apparently forgetting that between honest men of different faith there could be no issue on that subject.

When times were hard and money was scarce we conceived the idea of cutting more money, even though it were a cheaper money, and in doing so we took no account of the fact that we were challenging the policy of the civilized world and attacking the whole commercial fabric of our country. When we got into a war with Spain, without reckoning how we got into it or how we would get out of it, our party became the advocate of peace regardless of the consequences.

When business took on a corporate form to such an extent that most of the business of our country was done by corporations, without separating the good from the bad and the just from the unjust, we raised the issue against corporate power and flung ourselves desperately into the very path of business progress. When as a result of corporate development the trust evolved and took its place in our midst we raised the cry of plutocracy and tried to set on one side the poor and on the other side the rich and between them the universal law of the market place. The vast army of employed men, directly or indirectly, received their pay from the class called rich.

When the panic came and some of our friends failed we associated a number of delegates against the Government without taking into account the fact that the losses of depositors in national banks were exceedingly small, not to say negligible. In 1904, when there was a movement in the country to become very conservative and to count ourselves as an expression of simple faith in the Constitutional ideals of our fathers, at a time when there were questions which our fathers did not know about and could not have anticipated, we took the issue of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Board.

From these things Mr. Littleton thought that the Democracy was going to be not because of radicalism or conservatism, but because it was a chamber of horrors, a place where the people were to be deceived in some things and to be deceived to make it a party of real opposition.

It could be done, Mr. Littleton thought, by going to work and doing things to gain the respect of the people. He made this suggestion and appeal to the Southern Society.

I am sure all Southern men are tired of being made to stand against things which are inevitable and for things which are impossible. Why cannot this society select an advisory committee from among its Democratic members whose business it will be to ask some good, hard headed Democrats from each State to confer, for the purpose of getting delegates, but for an entirely different purpose, to the end that an organization may be perfected in each State whose business it will be to put the questions and get answers from the Government? Where do you get your taxation just? And to the Government? "How do you spend it?" And to the end that at Washington we shall keep and maintain a perfectly organized, well equipped and courageous bureau who shall

New York

Philadelphia

In TWO HOURS

Every Hour on the Hour

New Jersey Central

—Reading

From 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. in addition to other trains ten minutes before the hour from West 23d Street on the hour from Liberty Street.

Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight trains.

put the same questions and secure the same answers as they there.

If we do this we shall become, first, a live opposition party armed with the knowledge of facts and practices upon questions that are always vital; and, second, we will deserve the support of the thinking people of the country. One more thing should be, "A true representative republic, honestly conducted and frugally administered." (Applause.)

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman talked about Stoneval Jackson.

ROOSEVELT WORRIES CUBA.

Unfair to Threaten the Republic, Havana Papers Say—Slam at Taft.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The paragraph in President Roosevelt's message to Congress warning Cuba that she must maintain her Government this time caused comment in several newspapers. The personal opinion of President-elect Gomez and Vice-President-elect Zayas, *El Triunfo* and *El Liberal*, make no reference, however, to the subject. The papers which do publish comments disapprove of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude.

Cuba, a Conservative organ, says it is evident that he was advised by President-elect Taft, and declares that it is Mr. Taft's obligation to deprive Cuba of even the name of a republic upon the first political disturbance.

The *Diario de la Marina*, Liberal, says that Mr. Roosevelt is unjust, Cuba having free sovereignty which should not be obliterated on the pretext of her inability to carry on good self-government.

The *Discusion*, Conservative, says Mr. Roosevelt's threat is unjust. Cuba as a small nation in order to attain successful self-government needs the elimination of foreign and native adventurers such as precipitated the revolution of 1906.

JEROME PRAISES POLICE

For Stopping Tenderloin Gambling—Getting Together With Bingham.

District Attorney Jerome sent a letter to Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday congratulating him on the fine work which the police under Inspector McCluskey had done in stopping gambling in the Third Inspection district, which includes the West Twenty-ninth street, East Twenty-second street, West Thirty-seventh street and Tenderloin police stations. The report from this district for November shows that no places in the district are reported to the police records as gambling houses. Mr. Jerome says he believes the report correctly represents the state of things and that it is the first time in the history of the city that conditions have been so satisfactory. He assures Commissioner Bingham that the district mentioned can be kept free of gambling houses in the future by constant cooperation between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office and suggests that the inspector in charge and the commanders of the various precincts be instructed to report in writing whenever they have reason to believe that a gambling house or poolroom is running in the district.

Mr. Jerome said yesterday that he intended to take up the inspection districts one by one and that if he received the asked for cooperation from the Police Department he believed that he could complete his task. He said that he had New York county as it was humanly possible to do.

BAKER APPROVES OF BINGHAM.

Police Deputy Says He Thinks Brooklyn Can Be Hardened From Central Office.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Baker, who has returned from his vacation, paid a short visit yesterday to the State street headquarters in Brooklyn. He said he would call there each morning before going to Mulberry street.

Mr. Baker said: "Before I went on my vacation Gen. Bingham told me that he intended making some changes in this headquarters, so that when the changes were made I was not surprised, for I anticipated all that was done. Upon returning from my vacation I had another interview with the General. In the course of it he said that he wished me to take charge of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs."

"His idea is to have a man vested with authority in charge of that important bureau. A vast amount of money is spent annually for the repair and repair. Gen. Bingham wants to know where every dollar goes and he is anxious that the money should be spent to the best advantage of the city. He has mapped out other work for me which I will look after as it comes up."

"I think I will be able to do effective work, more so at the general headquarters than if I were here."

DR. G. A. LAWRENCE'S WIFE SUES.

Refused Named to Hear Divorce Evidence in Private.

Dr. George Alfred Lawrence of 10 East Fifty-eighth street is being sued for divorce in the Supreme Court by his wife, Maria, Justice Seabury named Melvin G. Palliser yesterday as referee to take testimony in the case and report his findings.

Dr. Lawrence was graduated from Columbia in 1893 and is a member of several city and country clubs. Mrs. Lawrence was Miss Maria J. Moehring and is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

The Weather.

The pressure was low over New England yesterday and light snow fell in New England, New York and northern Pennsylvania and in the Lake region.

The high pressure center over the middle Gulf States caused temperatures to rise in the central valleys and the Southwest and from Colorado eastward to western Pennsylvania and the southern Lake regions.

It was colder at many points along the Atlantic Coast and quite generally throughout the south Atlantic and east of the States. The only increase in weather was in Maine.

In this city it was partly cloudy with snow showers; little temperature change; wind, fresh southwest; average humidity, 64 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.12; 3 P. M., 30.08.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

For eastern New York, the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, just and cool to-day; increasing cloudiness with rising temperature to-morrow; moderate northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; light variable winds.

CONTRASTS SAGAN AND BONI

GEORGE GOULD'S COUNSEL ON THE PRINCE'S SIDE.

Castellane's Demand for His Children Described as a Money Grab and a Scheme to Separate Happily Married Pair—Sagan Hid Women's Names.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The hearing of the case brought by Count Boni de Castellane to have his three children by his former wife, Anna Gould, placed in the custody of his mother, the Marquise de Castellane, and for an allowance of \$60,000 a year, was resumed to-day.

Maitre Lucien Jullien, speaking on behalf of the Prince and Princess de Sagan, said Count Boni took this action to secure possession of the children only as a continuation of his policy not to hesitate at anything to destroy the marriage of the Prince de Sagan and Anna Gould. The Prince argued M. Jullien was more fit in every way and manner to be the husband of Anna Gould than Count Boni.

One instance of the superiority of Prince de Sagan was his education. This was shown by the fact that though his mistresses were named by Count Boni's counsel last week, he had instructed M. Jullien to refrain from mentioning the mistresses of Count Boni de Castellane.

M. Jullien, continuing, argued that though the Prince de Sagan was the poorer he had always paid his debts and always acted as a gentleman, whereas Count Boni always acted in the contrary way. He then read many letters received by the Prince de Sagan from French aristocrats as proof that they still recognized him as one of their set.

M. Jullien went on to speak of De Sagan's fitness to fight a duel which Count Boni de Castellane questioned after they had a cane fight in the streets of Paris. As an instance of De Sagan's capacity for the art of duelling M. Jullien recalled his duel with Prince Stourdza in 1902. Count Boni de Castellane congratulated the Prince after the fight in a letter.

It was stated, continued M. Jullien, that De Sagan informed only the Berlin court of the approach of his wedding to Anna Gould. Jullien regretted that it was not possible to ask the Kaiser to come to Paris to testify that such was not the truth. "Yes," continued M. Jullien, "under the present circumstances regulating the utterances of the Kaiser, he could not without disappointing his German subjects tell whether it was true or false."

The Prince and Princess de Sagan lived at Chantilly after their wedding, Jullien declared, because they were too poor to live at the Chateau de Marais just then. The reason why the tutor to the children lived there was because the regulations of the Catholic Church forbade him to live under the roof of a heretic.

De Sagan, went on Jullien, did not belong to any club because he was too poor to pay the subscription fees; but when he inherited some money he immediately paid some \$2,000,000 in debts. M. Jullien concluded his testimony for the Prince de Sagan by saying that he never attacked the private life of Count Boni de Castellane. He did not do this, explained the counsel, because "the Prince de Sagan realizes every day the immensity of the happiness that Count Boni lost by his own initiative."

Maitre Rousset, representing George Gould, the brother of Anna Gould, said that the case was merely an attempt on the part of Count Boni to extort more money from Anna Gould. George Gould, declared M. Rousset, hopes that the Court will leave the children with his sister, since nothing has happened since the marriage of Anna Gould to the Prince de Sagan to cause the courts of justice to change a decision, to leave the children under the care of Anna, rendered at the time of her divorce from Count Boni de Castellane. Should the house and surroundings of Prince de Sagan become the centre of any scandal George Gould himself would ask the Court to remove his nephews from such influences.

M. Rousset then continued his argument for Anna Gould. He said that it was her desire to avoid all scandal. If this could be done by granting Count Boni money she was willing to do it. M. Rousset (ited as an example of her sincerity in endeavoring to avoid scandal her offer to grant him \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$150,000 paid to Count Boni under the separation ruling. Count Boni refused this, holding that it was insufficient. Count Boni, said Rousset, was willing to leave the children with Anna if she separated from the Prince de Sagan.

At this declaration Maitre Bonnet, counsel for Count Boni, rose in his seat and confirmed this willingness on the part of Count Boni. Rousset responded: "What? After making these awful charges against her, he is still willing to let her educate the children. This only proves that the object of the suit is to turn the Prince de Sagan out of the house."

M. Rousset then made some very sarcastic remarks about Count Boni's willingness to rear the children on a \$60,000 a year allowance, when he could not keep a wife and family on \$600,000 annually without incurring immense indebtedness.

George Gould, declared Rousset, first opposed the marriage of Anna Gould to the Prince de Sagan, who is a cousin of Count Boni, simply because he had had enough of the Castellane family, but since then he has become reassured as to the worthiness of the Prince de Sagan. If what Count Boni charged, continued M. Rousset, occurred during the interval between the divorce of Count Boni and Anna Gould and her marriage to the Prince de Sagan, then was the time to demand that the children be removed from the atmosphere of immorality, and not now, when the Prince and Princess were living the life of simply bourgeois.

The court was adjourned for a week. At the resumption of the case Maitre Bonnet will reply for Count Boni.

WU TO TUTOR PU YI.

Shanghai Hears of Delicate Job for Chinese Minister to Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SIKINGHAI, Dec. 9.—It is reported that Wu Ting-fang, the present Chinese Minister to the United States, will be appointed the tutor of English to the Emperor Hsuan Tung (Pu Yi). Grand Councillor Chang Chi Tung will be the grand tutor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The recall of Wu Ting-fang as Minister to the United States would cause no surprise in Washington. It was reported in press dispatches from Peking several days ago that he would probably be recalled and would be succeeded by Mr. Chung Mun Yow, who is now here as secretary of the special mission to thank the United States Government for the return of a part of the Boxer indemnity. No official information, however, has been received either at the State Department or at the Chinese Legation.

NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED.

Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, Not the Poet Swinburne, Gets the Literary Honor.

Stockholm, Dec. 9.—The Nobel prizes have been awarded by the Swedish Academy as follows: Chemistry, Ernest Rutherford, professor of physics at the University of Manchester, England; Physics, Paul G. Galvani, Lippmann of France, medicine, divided between Dr. Metchnikoff and Prof. Paul Ehrlich of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and Literature, Rudolf Eucken.

Ernest Rutherford has been Langworthy professor and director of the physical laboratories of the Manchester University since 1897. He is a native of New Zealand and 37 years old. His specialty is radioactivity and the ionization of gases by Röntgen and Becquerel rays. He has published many papers on these subjects.

Gabriel Lippmann is commander of the Legion of Honor, member of the French Academy of Sciences and the Bureau of Longitudes and professor in the Sorbonne. He is a native of Luxembourg, but his parents were French. He is married to a daughter of Victor Cherbuliez, the novelist. He is an expert in acoustics and optics, absolute electricity and thermodynamics, and has written extensively on all these subjects.

Dr. Elie Metchnikoff is president of the Russian School of Higher Social Studies, director of the Pasteur Institute and member of the French Academy of Medicine. He lives in Paris. He is the great advocate of sour milk preparations as promoters of longevity.

Dr. Paul Ehrlich is a director of the Royal Institution for Experimental Therapeutics, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He was born in 1854 in Schleswig and studied in Breslau, Strassburg, Freiburg and Leipzig. He has contributed to various departments of medical knowledge, including the nature and treatment of tuberculosis, diphtheria, anemia and cancer. He holds many medical honors and offices in Germany and is an Imperial Privy Councillor.

The designation of Rudolf Eucken for the literary prize is a great surprise to the world, only a small section of which has ever heard his name. It has been supposed that the honor was to go to Albert Camus, who was to go to Algonquin Charles Swinburne, Eucken is professor of philosophy in Jena. He is 62 years old and has spent his life as an academic and a literary instructor. He is the author of several works on religion and philosophy. Last year he published a work on the "Higher Problems of the Philosophy of Religion and Philosophy of Life," which is probably the basis of the award which is supposed to be given for "the most remarkable literary work of an idealistic nature."

The peace prize has not yet been awarded. The Norwegian Storting bestows it.

CHINESE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

Headed by Regent and Attended by Georges Beggers—Foreigners See It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKING, Dec. 9.—The body of the Emperor Kuang-Hsu was removed to-day with much ceremony from the Forbidden City to the Coal Hill mortuary, where it will lie in state until the imperial mausoleum is ready to receive it. The route was lined by 4,000 official mourners and 1,000 soldiers, all kneeling and screened from the general view.

Although it was contrary to custom foreigners were allowed to occupy specified points from which the cortege could be seen.

Prince Chun, the Regent, headed the procession to the gate of the Forbidden City, after which a committee of mourners took their place at the head. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai had the place of honor.

In accordance with traditional practice a great number of beggars and hoodlums collected from the slums and dressed in gorgeous liveries formed part of the procession. They were followed by caparisoned camels, horses and other pack animals, which are regarded as indispensable to the dignity of imperial souls on their last journey.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

TROUBLE BREWING IN HAYTI.

Simon in Doubt About the Assembly—Rumored Risings in the North.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 9.—Gen. Antoine Simon has not come to a decision yet as to whether he will allow the present Assembly to meet and select a President or order a new election of Senators and Deputies. He will probably make an announcement on the subject to-morrow. There is a report here that several towns in the northern section of the republic are on the verge of declaring war against Gen. Simon, deeming him unsuitable for the Presidency. It is not known who is behind the movement, which centres in Jean Babal, Port de Paix and Aincise.

Several other districts report that the inhabitants are not reconciled to the naming of Gen. Simon and threaten trouble. Gen. Belliard, who was sent to Cap-Haitien by Gen. Simon in an effort to win the people over to the latter, is not popular in the district. He was formerly Minister of War under President Hippolyte.

The United States cruiser Tacoma has returned here from a trip to Gonaives and St. Marc and reports that there are no signs of an uprising in either of these islands.

COFFEE PROTECTION SEEKERS.

Delegates From Porto Rico to the Ways and Means Committee on the Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 9.—W. McK. Jones and Pedro Martinez sailed to-day for New York. Together with Pedro Salazar of Laocelles & Co., who is now in New York, they have been appointed commissioners by the coffee planters' convention to appear before the Ways and Means Committee to secure if possible a protective tariff for Porto Rican coffee in the proposed tariff revision.

POPE GETS ST. LOUIS MEDAL.

Presented by Archbishop Glennon—Pius X. Quite Well Again.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Pope has quite recovered from his late indisposition. He gave an audience to-day to Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis, who presented to him the gold medal awarded by the St. Louis Exhibition for the exhibits sent by the Holy See.



TWO KILLED IN SHED COLLAPSE.

Walls and Steel Work Buried Workers Under Ruins.

Two men were killed and other men were injured yesterday afternoon by the collapse of a mass of steel work and the partial fall of brick walls of a coal shed in Brooklyn Pumping Station, Atlantic Avenue and Logan street, East New York. The dead are Charles Miller, 40 years old, of 4268 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and Daniel Lyons, 35 years old, of Ames lane, Canarsie. Both were married. Lyons was supervising the work for the firm of Fuller & O'Connor, building contractors, of 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

When with a loud noise a steel brace leaped out of place and a wall began to crumble Lyons, the foreman, rushed among his frightened workmen and threw them out of the way of falling steel girders. As he was turning to save himself a girder struck him squarely on top of the head. Other iron and steel work buried him from view.

Most of the work that fell had been formed into arches and truss work to support an iron roof that was to be placed on the structure in a few days. Miller, the other man killed, gave his life to protect his old horse Dick, which was attached to his pedler's wagon. Miller and two other men, including Tony Bonagalia, a junkman, had come to the yard of the pumping station to carry away in their vehicles loads of ashes. To get the ashes it was necessary to drive inside the shed enclosure.

When Miller saw the work and the walls coming down he jumped to his horse and was leading the frightened animal out of the enclosure when he was killed by a large piece of masonry. The horse escaped injury.

William L. Tucker, 33 years old, of 1200 East Eighth street, Canarsie, assistant foreman of the work, was arrested on a charge of homicide and was locked up in the Liberty Avenue station.

GUILTY OF SELLING COCAINE.

Edwards Tells the Story of His Life—Once Was Well to Do.

A battle of "experts," in which District Attorney Jerome took a hand, ended yesterday the trial of Paul Guy Edwards in the General Sessions on a charge of selling cocaine in the basement of a house at 321 West Thirty-third street. Dr. Sidney Davis of the Health Department testified that he had examined the substance alleged to have been found in a bottle sold by Edwards and had found it to be cocaine. Dr. William S. Magill of the medical department of the University of West Virginia declared that the ceteration of the substance could not have been made in the time that Dr. Davis said he had taken. Dr. Joseph A. De Ghuise, who had made an over night examination of the substance, was sure that it was a form of cocaine.

Mr. Jerome made the proposition to the defense that the substance be given for examination to Dr. Magill with the understanding that if he decided that it was not cocaine Edwards should be acquitted. Lawyer John L. Linehan, for the defense, refused to submit to the test. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Edwards testified that he was 39 years old and was the son of the late Col. Edwards of Toledo and had been three times around the world. Twelve years ago he had married a Miss Conant of Elizabeth, N. J., who was related to the Standard Oil stock. A house at 106 West Seventy-second street was given to her as a wedding present. Some years ago he opened the Hotel Argyle on Long Island and lost \$30,000. In recent years, he said, he had invented the electric extinguisher in use in the Criminal Courts Building. At the time of his arrest he was running a clean towel and apron supply company.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral of the Emperor and Empress Dowagers. Prince Chun, by imperial statute, has now received the status of Emperor, with imperial power, which held good during his regency. He will be formally enthroned upon the expiration of the mourning period.

The permission for foreigners to witness the procession and other innovations, which aroused displeased criticism from the orthodox Chinese, are indicative of the tendency to modernize court etiquette and to remove its grotesquely barbaric features. This modernization is directly due to Prince Chun, who instructed the Grand Council to cut out some immemorial ceremonies.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 taels or about \$4,500,000 has been spent in carrying out elaborate customs in connection with the funeral